

support this view. The above is a very brief account of the work in connection with which these wonderful slides sent us by Dr. Lowell were taken, and in setting it forth I have endeavoured to indicate, as far as possible, the present state of opinion regarding the question as to whether the markings on Mars indicate the existence of intelligent beings on the planet, and whether the canals are the work of their hands or not.

---

## Memoranda for Observers.

---

Standard Time of India is adopted in these Memoranda.

*For the month of June 1911.*

Siderial time at 8 p.m.

			H.	M.	S.
<i>June 1st</i>	...	...	...	12	35 49
,, 8th	...	...	...	13	3 25
,, 15th	...	...	...	13	31 1
,, 22nd	...	...	...	13	58 37
,, 29th	...	...	...	14	26 13

From this table the constellations visible during the evenings of June can be ascertained by a reference to their position as given in a Star Chart.

### Phases of the Moon.

			H.	M.
<i>June 4th</i>	First Quarter	.	3	34 a.m.
,, 12th	Full Moon	.	3	21 a.m.
,, 20th	Last Quarter	.	2	21 a.m.
,, 26th	New Moon	.	6	50 p.m.

### Meteors.

		R. A.	Dec.	
May—June	.	235°	+ 9	Rather slow.
May—June	.	280°	+32	Swift,

### Planets.

*Venus*.—Is an evening star. The time of its setting is 9 h. 25 m. p.m.

*Saturn*.—The position of this planet on the 15th June at 8 p.m. will be R. A. 2 h. 53 m. 55 s. Dec.  $14^{\circ}20'45''$  N. Time of its rising 2 h. 31 m. a.m. on the 16th June.

*Mars*.—The position of this planet on 15th June at 8 p.m. will be R. A. 0 h. 36 m. 53 s. Dec.  $1^{\circ}46'9''$  N. Time of its rising will be 0 h. 36 m. a.m. on the 16th June.

*Jupiter*.—The position of this planet on the 15th June at 8 p.m. will be R. A. 14 h. 13 m. 2 s. Dec.  $12^{\circ}2'49''$  S. The time of its setting will be 1 h. 59 m. a.m. on the 16th June.

---

## Correspondence.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the bright spots in the trail of the meteorite, the photograph of which has been before the Society, I imagine a meteor to be a part broken off some other body which is travelling in its own orbit, and this broken part, which must necessarily be an outside portion, and consequently more or less of a crescent shape, according to its relative size to the object from which it came, is thrown off at a tangent at the same pace at which the original body is travelling. If this portion were a sphere, which it cannot be, unless the original object were in a molten condition, it would spin; but if it were a crescent or uneven-shaped figure, it would go in a spiral on account of one side being heavier than the other.

The asteroids, I take it, are spheres and spin round an orbit, but a meteor has no orbit. To take an example. If one drives along a road on which there is a surface layer of mud, and some of the mud adheres to the wheel of the carriage, the wheel, in turning round, throws off flakes of mud. If these flakes of mud were thrown high enough, would they fall straight down to the ground again, or